The Pyongyang Times

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TELEGRAMS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on April 15 a message of greetings to Nureddin Attassi, Head of State of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of Syria's independence.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a telegram from **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, **Istvan Dobi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and **Gyula Kallay**, Prime Minister of the Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, in reply to the former's message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of Hungary's liberation.

Premier Kim Il Sung talking with the OSPAAAL Executive Secretariat Delegation KCNA Photo

Koreans in Japan Celebrate 55th Birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung

A meeting of Koreans in Japan in celebration of the 55th birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung was held at the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo on April 14.

It was attended by 3,000 compatriots in Tokyo.

Present there were Chairman Han Do'k Su and members of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and representatives of organizations and business organs under the GAKRJ.

Chairman Han Do'k Su made a speech at the meeting.

Expressing the great joy and deep emotion of the Korean residents in Japan on the 55th birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung, he extended the warmest congratulations and greatest honour to Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Stressing that the present-day history of the Korean people is inseparable from the name of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, he recalled with deep emotion the immortal exploits of the leader recorded in the history of the fatherland.

He said: The entire Koreans in Japan, together with the people in the homeland, will unite more closely around the homeland and the leader and repay the great benevolence of the respected and beloved leader by devoting all their energy to patriotic work.

A congratulatory message of the Central Standing Committee of the GAKRJ to Marshal Kim Il Sung was read out at the meeting amid the warm applause of the attendants.

In the message, the Central Standing Committee of the General Association in the name of 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan extended the heartiest and warmest congratulations and the highest honour to Marshal Kim Il Sung on his 55th birthday.

The message said: You, our respected and beloved leader, have devoted all your life to the struggle for the independence and prosperity of the country, the freedom and honour of our people and for victory in the cause of socialism and communism in Korea and led the Korean people to victories and happiness.

When our country lost its lustre owing to its occupation by the brigandish Japanese imperialists, you organized a heroic armed struggle against Japanese imperialism and explored the way to the restoration of our country. You led the heroic fighting against the enemy with an unyielding spirit.

Following the country's liberation, you, our respected and beloved leader, founded the Workers' Party of Korea, the reliable headquarters of the Korean revolution, and established the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine motherland of the Korean people.

Thanks to your wise leadership, the Korean people could repulse the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists and defend the freedom and honour of the country and build the people's new society of today with firm foundations of an independent national economy in the northern part of Korea.

Thanks to your wise leadership, the Korean people who had been humiliated and maltreated and poverty-stricken for centuries are living in an era of national prosperity and flowering which our forefathers could not imagine, and are enjoying freedom and happiness to their hearts' content.

The congratulatory message continued: Looking back upon the past when they had tasted the sorrow of a ruined nation, having no country and no leader of their own, the Koreans in Japan today regard it the greatest honour, happiness and pride to have you as their respected and beloved leader, a peerless patriot, a great revolutionary and an outstanding leader of the international communist movement.

The GAKRJ workers and Korean nationals in Japan will, as before, march ahead along the road hallowed by you, rallied firmly around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic headed by you, our respected and beloved leader.

Your message said in conclusion: For an independent and peaceful reunification of the country, for the victory of socialist construction and for the happiness and lasting prosperity of our people, we wish the revered and beloved leader good health and a long life. (KCNA)

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives OSPAAAL Del.

Premier Kim Il Sung received on April 17 the visiting delegation of the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization.

Carlos Lechuga, Deputy Secretary of its Secretariat, and the delegation members attended the reception.

Present on the occasion were Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister; Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; and Jon Byong Chol, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

Also on hand was Benito Rodrigues Rodrigues, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Korea.

The Premier had a friendly talk with the guests.

Diplomatic Relations Established Between D.P.R.K. and Somalia

The Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Somali Republic decided on April 12, 1967 to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between both countries which would become effective immediately. (KCNA)

If U.S. Persists in Provoking a New War, It Will Be Wiped Out Once and for All

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on April 14 condemning the repeated grave acts of military provocation committed by the U.S. imperialists against the D.P.R.K. Follows the full text of the statement:

The U.S. imperialists continue to commit grave acts of military provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On April 13 the U.S. imperialist aggressors fired over 3,500 bullets of different kinds toward our civil police post north of the Military Demarcation Line in the Demilitarized Zone. They also fired more than 250 shells.

Later they brought tanks and reinforced military personnel in the same sector of the Demilitarized Zone.

On April 5, the U.S. imperialists committed the vicious provocative act of attacking unawares and killing barbarously civil police personnel of our side, who were performing their routine patrol duty north of the Military Demarcation Line in the Demilitarized Zone, thereby evoking the burning wrath of the entire Korean people.

In a week's time from that incident to April 13, the U.S. imperialist aggressors fired more than 9,000 rounds of ammunition into the area of our side on 22 occasions.

The ceaseless military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors have increased tension in Korea to a higher pitch and led the situation to an unbearable, grave stage.

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New Factories Start Operation One after Another

At Hungnam Combined Chemical Fertilizer Plant

Factory Synthesizing Ammonia through Anthracite Gasification, Urea Factory No. One and Undiluted Sulphuric Acid Factory Commissioned

The factory synthesizing ammonia through anthracite gasification equipped on up-to-date lines, only next to the Bon-ging February 8th Vinalon Factory in its scale, was built in a short time by the technique and efforts of the Koreans, with the use of home-made equipment, according to the designs by the Koreans and on the basis of the successful research by the Korean scientists and technicians.

These factories will add to the domestic production, with the use of abundant raw materials available at home, of chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, urea for industrial and fodder use and other chemicals. Their commissioning marked a new turn in the development of the country's organic chemical industry.

The commissioning ceremony took place on April 10. It was attended by First Vice-Premier Kim Il, Vice-Premier Ri Jong Ok and other leading functionaries of the Party, government bodies and public organizations.

Kim Du Sam, Chairman of the State Construction Commission, addressed the ceremony. Noting that the construction of these factories would contribute to the consolidation of the foundation of the country's independent national economy, he said that with the commissioning of these factories the country's chemical fertilizer industry would make strides, the production of chemical fertilizer would increase markedly and the composition of fertilizers would become more diverse. As a result, he went on, a broad vista was opened for accelerating the chemicalization of agriculture, a task set forth in Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

By intensifying the creative cooperation with workers, scientists and technicians solved one by one many difficult technical and engineering problems in the course of the construction. They creatively introduced new techniques consistent with the resources of domestic raw materials.

The builders of these factories, Kim Du Sam noted, acquired technique and gained experience which would enable them to undertake more difficult and complicated projects on their own. They are fully determined to accomplish similar feats in the construction of other chemical plants.

Speeches were made at the ceremony congratulating the builders on their successful work. Congratulatory telegrams and messages from factories and mills in different parts of the country were conveyed at the ceremony.

Amid the applause of the crowds, First Vice-Premier Kim Il cut the red ribbon in front of the gas generator of the factory synthesizing ammonia through anthracite gasification. Vice-Premier Ri Jong Ok cut the red ribbon at the entrance to the urea factory No. 1.

The towering gas generator and other equipment for gasification, equipment for urea and equipment for undiluted sulphuric acid started operation, their roars blending with the cheers of the crowds.

The commissioning of these factories signifies another victory for our line of building an independent national economy under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, and represents another success of our working people who are bringing about fresh upsurge for the increase of the economic power and defence potential of the country.

A purifying system at the factory synthesizing ammonia through anthracite gasification

Suncho'n Nitro-Lime Fertilizer Factory

Another Workshop Commissioned

Workshop No. 2 of the Suncho'n Nitro-Lime Fertilizer Factory went into operation on April 14.

Ri Gi Jong, Vice-Chairman of the Construction Commission of South Pyong-an Province, addressed the commissioning ceremony.

Fertilizer shop No. 2, he said, was built for increasing markedly the production capacity of chemical fertilizers.

Particularly, the re-equipment of the kilns on up-to-date lines, he pointed out, has enabled us to double the per-hour output with reduced labour and less than one-third of the electric power consumed in previous years. This is an innovation in the production of chemical fertilizer, he noted.

The constructors of the workshop, encouraged by the instructions Premier Kim Il Sung gave during his on-the-spot guidance, carried out a huge amount of construction work covering scores of projects in a little over a year, getting assistance from machine-building factories throughout the country, he said.

Vice-Premier Go Hyok made a congratulatory speech at the ceremony.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Republic, he warmly congratulated the constructors on the feats of labour they performed in building the workshop which is of weighty importance in promoting the development of chemical industry and the chemicalization of agriculture, and expressed his confidence that they would attain fresh successes in implementing their tasks.

The Vice-Premier cut the red tape hung across the entrance to the workshop amid the thunderous applause of the attendants.

The production system of the new workshop with latest equipment made by our own efforts and our own technique got into gear.

A large compressor at the factory synthesizing ammonia through anthracite gasification at the Hungnam Combined Fertilizer Plant

Statement of Foreign Ministry

(Continued from Page 1)

The present situation bears a close resemblance to that at the time of the U.S.-ignited aggressive war in Korea in 1950.

At that time, too, the U.S. imperialists incessantly perpetrated provocative acts against the D.P.R.K. along the 38th parallel line before they launched an all-out armed invasion.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors today are intensifying more viciously than in those days and in a planned way military provocations in succession along the Military Demarcation Line. At the meeting of the Military Armistice Commission convened on April 14 in connection with the latest incident, the U.S. imperialists, driven into a tight corner in face of severe questioning by and protest from our side, went so far as to resort to the mean act of suddenly screening a film illegally in the meeting hall, thereby obstructing and wrecking the meeting.

This is an unprecedented act ever since the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. and the entire Korean people once again resolutely condemn the daily increasing military provocations by U.S. imperialism as unpardonable criminal acts totally undermining the Korean Armistice and menacing peace in Asia and the world.

At the same time, the D.P.R.K. Government appeals to the world's peace-loving people and the governments of various countries to strongly condemn the vicious aggressive moves of U.S. imperialism to unleash a new war in Korea.

The continued and premeditated armed attacks and military provocations of all forms intensified by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Korea recently prove with added clarity that U.S. imperialism is the chief force of aggression and war and the ferocious enemy of world peace and mankind.

The intensification of criminal military provocations by the U.S. imperialists today is related to their ever greater defeats in the aggressive war in Vietnam and the daily aggravating political and economic unrest and crisis of the colonial rule in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are desperately trying to seek a way out of the predicament in exacerbating tension and, furthermore, provoking a new aggressive war in Korea.

It is by no means accidental that a joint military exercise of the U.S., Japan and South Korean puppets is planned to be staged over the East Sea of Korea, timed with the intensified provocations of the U.S. imperialists against the D.P.R.K.

But, the desperate moves of the U.S. imperialists are nothing but a reckless act of self-destruction like that of the Hitler and Tojo clique in the past.

Our heroic People's Army has now grown into an invincible, modernized combat detachment of cadres and is standing like an iron wall at the defence post of the country.

The entire people are under arms in the northern part of the country and the whole country has been converted into a fortress.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors dare provoke a new war, be it from the ground, sea or air, our People's Army and the entire people will sweep them away by administering an annihilating blow.

We will make them pay blood for blood and answer them with fire for fire.

The Korean People's Army quelled the latest provocation of the enemy by taking a powerful self-defence measure against it.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. once again sternly warns the U.S. imperialist aggressors not to run wild.

The Korean people will not sit idle when the U.S. imperialist aggressors, occupying the southern part of Korea, are perpetrating at will all kinds of bestialities and incessantly committing aggressive crimes against the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once all their provocations and homicidal atrocities against the Korean people and withdraw their aggressor troops from South Korea without delay.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors persist in the reckless act of provoking a new war, defying the patient warnings of the Government of the D.P.R.K., they will bring upon themselves irrevocable, disastrous consequences and be wiped out in this land once and for all.

SYRIA—RESOLUTE, EVER VICTORIOUS

On April 17, the Syrian people marked the 21st anniversary of the independence of their country amidst the tense struggle in defence of the country's freedom and independence against the encroachment of the imperialists.

On this occasion, the Korean people extend militant solidarity with the Syrian people who are reliably safeguarding the nation's dignity and security by resolutely foiling the vicious aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Having gained their independence, the Syrian people are marching ahead, holding fast to the anti-imperialist, independent line, in the teeth of all obstructive designs of the reactionaries at home and abroad.

By taking a series of revolutionary measures including the land reform and the nationalization of major commercial and industrial enterprises, the Syrian Government has deprived the imperialists and the reactionaries at home of their economic foothold and created material conditions for the consolidation of national independence and social progress. Bringing forth the slogan: "Arab Petroleum to the Arabs!" the Syrians were the first in the Arab area to come out in the struggle against the Western petroleum monopolies. They have already scored initial success by taking a firm position and waging a resolute struggle. They evinced their firm determination to continue their struggle until the imperialists stop their plunder of petroleum in the Arab area.

Such a resolute stand of the Syrian people represents a great blow to the U.S. policy of aggression in the Near and Middle East. Therefore, the U.S. imperialists, seeking to block the Syrian people's independent development and maintain their foothold for plunder in the Arab area, egged the Israeli expansionists on to carry out a large-scale armed attack on Syria across the border of late.

With the help of such a military blackmail, the U.S. imperialists attempt in vain to throw obstacles in the way of the advance of the Syrian people and make them renounce their resolute anti-imperialist stand.

The Syrian army and the people have dealt retaliatory blows to the aggressors and annihilated the intruders, thus demonstrating the united might of the Syrian people.

The Syrian people will resolutely smash any machinations of the imperialists intended to hamper their onward march, just as they frustrated each aggressive machination of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in the past.

The Korean people strongly condemn the Israeli expansionists who are in league with the Seoul regime's Pak Jung Hi clique, the errand boys of the U.S. imperialists in their aggression in Asia, for their aggressive provocations carried out against Syria.

In the future, too, the Korean people who, together with the Syrian people, are standing firmly on the common front against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, will give all-out support to the Syrian people in their struggle for accomplishing the just cause.

The struggle of the Syrian people who are playing an important part in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples will be ever victorious.

Mass greets "March Revolution"

Solidarity With Fighting Latin-American People

Marking the "Week of Solidarity with the Latin-American Peoples" (April 19-25), the Korean people extend militant solidarity with the peoples in Latin America who are resolutely fighting against the U.S. imperialists and for their genuine freedom and independence.

The Cuban people who were the first to hold high the banner of the socialist revolution in the Western Hemisphere are now vigorously carrying on their revolution, repulsing incessant U.S. aggressions and provocations. The victorious advance of the Cuban people serves as a great inspiration to the Latin-American peoples in their revolutionary struggle. More and more people in Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala and Venezuela are rising up in the armed struggle to liberate their countries from the yoke of U.S. imperialism.

This shows that the liberation struggle of the Latin-American peoples is rapidly growing as a great, irresistible force.

The "American Presidents Meeting" in Punta del Este, Uruguay, was a meeting arranged on the basis of the vicious U.S. designs to stop the action of centrifugal force increasing among the countries in the Western Hemisphere and to suppress the anti-U.S. forces growing in these countries. This meeting met with the strong condemnation by the Latin-American peoples and showed once again that the contradictions between the United States and the Latin-American countries became all the acuter irrespective of what the participants in the meeting had intended.

Whatever pressure and appeasement they may resort to, the U.S. imperialists cannot keep Latin America as their "hereditary dominions" any longer.

The struggle of the Latin-American peoples against U.S. imperialism and dictatorship is being waged in a more active form and on a larger scale, enjoying the extensive support and encouragement of the progressive peoples all over the world.

In particular, the solidarity and militant ties among the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America are developing and expanding with each passing day in the course of the common struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

Expressed here is the great significance of the just struggle of the Latin-American peoples, a significance that goes beyond the bounds of Latin America. And herein lies another guarantee that they are bound to win a final victory.

On the "Day of Freedom for Africa"

April 15 is the "Day of Freedom for Africa."

A new era has come ushering in dawn in Africa which had been called a dark continent for centuries.

Already 38 countries on this continent have won independence and are creating new history.

The peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea still under the domination of the colonialists have stood up, arms in hand, to demolish the last bastion of colonialism.

The struggle of the African people against imperialism and colonialism is playing an important part on the world-wide anti-imperialist common front for national liberation, social progress and peace.

The imperialists and colonialists who are disinclined to step down the arena of history of their own accord are trying persistently to maintain their crumbling colonial rule.

The U.S. imperialists have stretched their claws of aggression to this continent, taking the place of the old colonialist forces. Posing themselves as a "friend" of the African people, they are resorting to every possible scheme to subjugate again new-born independent states in Africa with the "aid" as a bait.

At the same time, they are actively backing the desperate struggle of the old colonialists to preserve at all costs the last strongholds of colonialism and racialism.

The U.S. imperialists, being afraid of the united strength of the African people above anything else, are attempting to sow the seed of enmity and discord among the African countries to weaken their anti-imperialist front and swallow them up one by one.

The present situation makes the entire African people, who value the genuine independence of their countries and the cause for the final liberation of the African continent, regard it as their pressing task to administer a resolute counter-blow to such schemes of the American imperialists.

Greeting the "Day of Freedom for Africa," the Korean people, together with the progressive peoples of the world, extend their invariable militant solidarity to the African people in the struggle for freedom and national independence.

The just struggle of the African people for the liberation of the continent will certainly be crowned with victory and Africa will always belong to the African people.

Film Show and Photo Exhibition On the Independence Day of Syria

A film show devoted to the 21st anniversary of Syria's independence day took place at the House of Culture with the title of Chollima (winged horse) on the evening of April 17.

Present at the film show sponsored jointly by the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity were Soh Chol, President of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, functionaries of other public organizations, officials of cultural establishments and press organs as well as the working people.

Syrian documentary "Indestructible Damascus" and feature film "The Witness to History" were shown on the occasion. A photo exhibition showing the life of the Syrian people was also held there.

Young Pioneers' Meeting in MANGYONG-DAE

Young Pioneers in Pyongyang spent a joyful day at Mangyong-dae on April 15.

The picturesque Mangyong-dae in the suburbs of Pyongyang is where Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, was born and spent his childhood.

On April 15, from early morning children in neat school uniform, their red scarves fluttering in the wind, flocked to the bedecked Mangyong-dae, beating drums and singing songs.

With trees donning green presenting a sign of thickening spring, Mangyong-dae looked full of vitality.

Big balloons carrying streamers with the words of "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" were floating in the air.

The spacious playground of the Mangyong-dae school, decorated with our national flags, and the adjacent lot were packed with pupils, teachers and the pupils' parents—over 50,000 all told.

Leading functionaries of the Party, government bodies and public organizations mounted the platform. A meeting of the Young Pioneers in Pyongyang opened. As a bugle sounded signalling the opening of the meeting, the attendants sang in chorus the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Then relay runners bringing with them messages to Marshal Kim Il Sung from the provincial organizations of the Korean Young Pioneers entered. These messages, adopted at the pupils' meetings in different parts of the country on April 1 in honour of the opening day of the first school year of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education, expressed the firm resolve of the children to repay the concern of the Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung and their loyalty to the Party and the Leader.

The attendants enthusiastically welcomed with cheers the relay runners. Numerous coloured balloons were released to soar into the sky. The relay runners went up to the platform to hand the messages to Vice-Premier Go Hyok.

Chairman Kim In Son of the Pyongyang City Committee of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea addressed the meeting.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, he said, led a sanguinary armed struggle for 15 years for the restoration of the country's independence in those grim days of the Japanese colonial rule and founded our people's state in our liberated land. He then referred to the happy life of the Korean Young Pioneers who, thanks to the deep concern shown by Premier Kim Il Sung, are learning to their hearts' content and are enjoying themselves in their free hours, envying nothing in their life. He expressed heartfelt greetings and thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea and Marshal Kim Il Sung for the happiness and joy they had brought to our children.

He stressed that the Young Pioneers should become reliable persons of the country who are equipped with knowledge and virtue and have strong bodies.

At the meeting, boys and girls took oath on their admission into the Young Pioneers. Standing before the Young Pioneers' banner, they solemnly swore that as Young Pioneers they would be infinitely loyal to the Workers' Party of Korea and to the beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, ardently love the country following the example of the revolutionary seniors, study, and work hard and grow into sturdy and courageous persons.

Chairman Kim Jwa Jun of the Pyongyang City Federate Organization of the Young Pioneers chanted a Young Pioneers' slogan: "Let us be always ready to become the reserves of communist builders!" and then all the children shouted in chorus: "Be always ready!" making their first Young Pioneers' salute by raising their hands.

At the meeting, the "red banners of honour of exemplary Young Pioneers" and letters of commendation were awarded to the Young Pioneer organizations which had set an example in study and Young Pioneer activities.

This was followed by a parade of the Young Pioneers on the playground. The crowds were pleased to see the vigorous march in formation of youngsters.

When the parade was over, children in beautiful costumes, carrying branches of blooming azalea in both hands, filled the playground, turning it into a veritable sea of flowers. Mass gymnastic display, "True Sons and Daughters of Marshal Kim Il Sung" was presented.

The display depicted our happy children who, following the example of Marshal Kim Il Sung in his childhood are studying well, hardening their body and mind and growing up vigorously.

Relay runners have come from various provinces carrying with them messages to Marshal Kim Il Sung adopted at the Young Pioneers' meetings

In Provinces

Major cities of the country presented a lively scene on April 15 as the merry songs of the Young Pioneers resounded through the streets.

In Hyesan, Ryanggang Province, associated with the battles waged by the Korean revolutionaries against the Japanese colonialists, in the northern industrial city of Chongjin, in the city of Haeju near the Military Demarcation Line and in all other provincial seats, meetings of the Young Pioneers took place that day.

At the meetings, the Young Pioneers, singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" lustily in chorus, made up their minds to learn from the example of the Leader, and become excellent persons serving the country faithfully.

At the meetings, letters of commendation were awarded to the Young Pioneers and their organizations that had distinguished themselves in school work and in Young Pioneers' activities and many children were admitted into the Young Pioneers.

In every city, the meeting was followed by a Young Pioneers' parade.

In all parts of the country, children spent the day merrily, holding athletic meets, doing calisthenic exercises and giving song and dance performances.

Children meeting with a Hero of the D.P.R.K. The heroism displayed by the People's Army men fires young hearts

Taking oath on their admission into the Young Pioneers

Korean traditional painting: "Spring in Mangyong-dae"

by Ri Je Jong

Blessed Generation

THE small pupil of the children, they say, reflects various scenes of society, just as a dew drop reflects the dazzling sun or black clouds.

An Hak Su, former South Korean army sergeant who came over to the people's side deserting the service in South Vietnam, spoke of his impressions of North Korea at a press conference:

"I was surprised when I found there was not a single child vender selling cigarettes and chewing gums in Sinuiju and Pyongyang. It is a strange land, I thought. For children selling cigarettes and chewing gums are one of the common sights in South Korean towns and in Saigon. After my visits to the Children's Palace, schools and facilities for children's amusements, I've come to see that here in this country there is nothing causing misfortune to the rising generation and children are given wide opportunities to learn, promote their health and enjoy happiness."

That is true. Our younger generation has not seen children selling cigarettes and blacking shoes to earn a livelihood.

My children could not understand me when I told them what I had heard from An Hak Su that day.

My daughter in the second form of a primary school asked me: "What are those contribution and tuition fee that kept him from school which he was so anxious to attend?"

My seven-year-old son, a kindergartener, said: "If I were in his situation, I would refuse to leave school. I would beat those rascals who would tell me to get out."

My mother, who happened to be in the same room, chimed in.

"You have not an idea of the sufferings the older generation had gone through. You may not know, I'm afraid, how dear your happy life is today."

She began to tell a story to the children.

"We were living in a remote village in Hamgyong Province when your Dad was in your age."

I went to my room and tried to read a book, but in vain. Before my eyes floated a solitary three-room structure roofed with shingles in a white birch grove. That was the school in my home village. When I was eight, the school opened in my home village where 70 per cent of the population were illiterate.

This day when the bell of the school rang for the first time echoing through the grove, the village children flocked to the school, which became alive like a beehive. But when lessons began only one-third of them—30 children—were admitted. The other children were hanging on to the window sill looking into the class. The pro-Japanese school-master roared at the children: "Get away! Don't disturb the class."

The children stepped back and climbed trees standing nearby to see what was going on in the room.

"Get down right away!" the school-master roared brandishing a long pole.

The children were sent away. Going away from school, they shouted: "You're banning us even to have a look into that shanty of yours" and "Your damn school! It's no use for us. It has only excited our thirst."

The school-master cried from behind their backs: "You poor urchins! Bring money if you want to study here at my school."

In those days he was as hateful to us as the Japanese police.

That day, 25 years ago, I still vividly remember. That day I learned from my mother that my enrollment at the school would cost us ten *mal* (one *mal* is 15 kg.) of rice and the monthly tuition fee would amount to one and a half *mal* in terms of rice and that this would mean five more foodless days for our family every month. This led me to decide not to ask my parents to send me to school any more.

The sound of the school bell seemed to me to cry greedily for money, instead of calling kindly upon us children to come to school for study.

It was three years later, in the autumn of the year of the country's liberation, that I was enrolled in a school.

During the Korean war, that school in our village was reduced to ashes as it was hit by U.S. incendiary bombs. The U.S. pirates did not leave intact even the small school standing in a white birch grove in a remote village.

I had a chance to visit my home village five years after the war. That time I found a two-storey brick school building roofed with red slate standing in the white birch grove—in the very site where the old school had been standing, the site where sorrows and joy of my early days were intermingled.

Now, sitting in my room, I look through the window on a children's park where boys and girls are playing, happy over their forthcoming entrance into schools of higher grade.

On April 1 this year, a nine-year compulsory technical education was enforced for our boys and girls. This nine-year schooling will provide them with opportunities to prepare themselves more thoroughly for growing into harmoniously developed persons.

This is thanks to the deep affection and concern shown by the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung.

That is why our children chant the praises of their happiness counting nothing in their life. One of their songs reads: "Our father is Marshal Kim Il Sung. Our home is the bosom of the Party."

Our blessed rising generation will grow up into harmoniously developed persons of a new type.

Jo'ng Sang Ho

Children throng Mangyong-dae from Pyongyang to attend the Young Pioneers' meeting. Photo by Choe Do Sun

At Panmunjom

Foundation of Korean Armistice Gravely Menaced

THE 244th MAC MEETING

At the 244th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on April 14 Major General Bak Jung Guk, senior member of our side, asked Cicolella, senior member of the U.S. side, whether the United States was going to wreck Korean armistice and start a new war in Korea or it would maintain Korean armistice by taking responsible measures for stopping all its acts of hostile provocation.

Finding himself at a loss for words when he was rigidly questioned to account for their criminal acts, Cicolella wrecked the meeting by hastily walking out of the conference hall after committing a mean act.

At the meeting Major General Bak scathingly denounced the U.S. imperialists for ceaselessly perpetrating reckless acts of military provocation against our side in the Demilitarized Zone.

He enumerated all sorts of provocative acts committed by the U.S. side more rampantly in recent days and denounced, among other things, its machinegun and artillery firing against our side and its introduction of heavy military equipment into the Demilitarized Zone on April 13, and the provocative acts that followed its dastardly murder of civil police personnel of our side on April 5. These military provocations, the most naked hostile acts ever committed since the ceasefire, show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are openly trying to destroy Korean armistice and ignite a new war, remarked the Major General.

He said that the very foundation of Korean armistice was gravely menaced by U.S. reckless acts designed to convert the Demilitarized Zone into a combat position and the forward line of a new war.

Cicolella impudently blamed our side by inventing a false story in an attempt to cover up their criminal acts. However, faced with the facts cited by the senior member of our side to cut the ground from under his feet he had to admit that his side had shelled our post. Nevertheless, he insisted that no tanks had been brought into the Demilitarized Zone. Major General Bak laid bare the fact that around 08:05 on April 14 the U.S. side took out of the Demilitarized Zone the tanks it had earlier introduced, as it found it hard to face the strong protest of our side any more, and had their traces erased by mobilizing its military personnel.

Major General Bak strongly demanded Cicolella that he make clear the stand of his side. Whether it would ignite an aggressive war in Korea or it would take immediate measures to discontinue its military provocations.

When the U.S. side was at a complete loss for an answer, it resorted to an intolerable insolence against our side by suddenly screening a film in the meeting hall.

Major General Bak Jung Guk, senior member of our side, strongly demanded that the U.S. side stop it at once. However, the Americans did not stop it in time and, in the long run, ran away from the meeting hall, thereby breaking up the 244th meeting of the MAC.

This graphically shows how meanly the U.S. imperialists are behaving, while carrying out military provocations, in order to wreck Korean armistice.

U. S. Side Continues Military Provocation

The U.S. imperialist aggressors again committed on April 13 a grave acts of military provocation by firing various guns toward the northern part of Korea.

They fired more than 3,500 bullets with machineguns and other automatic weapons toward a civil police post of our side on routine duty in the Demilitarized Zone north of the Demarcation Line from their two posts in the Demilitarized Zone in the central section of the front from 00:00 to 01:00 on April 13, 1967.

From 00:17 to 01:55 on April 13, they committed a grave act of military provocation firing over 250 shells with 81-mm mortars and 105-mm howitzers toward a post of our side in the Demilitarized Zone north of the Military Demarcation Line after floating more than 40 flares above the Demarcation Line.

Our People's Army took a powerful self-defence measure, quelling in time the reckless military provocations of the enemy.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have introduced three heavy tanks into the Demilitarized Zone and are continuously bringing in military personnel armed with machineguns and other automatic weapons, as well as shells for fresh military provocation.

S. KOREAN TROOPS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES IN S. VIETNAM

According to a report of the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency as quoted by the Vietnam News Agency in Hanoi, the Liberation Army in Quang Ngai Province, South Vietnam, put 1,133 South Korean puppet troops out of action in February.

WE WARN ONCE AGAIN

Despite the repeated warnings of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the U.S. imperialists are incessantly committing grave acts of military provocation in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line.

As was already reported, on April 5, they brutally killed and injured civil police personnel of our side in the Demilitarized Zone east of Panmunjom on the Military Demarcation Line. Again at dawn on April 13, after floating 40 odd flares over the Military Demarcation Line, they fired more than 250 shells into the area of our side. They also fired from their two posts in the Demilitarized Zone in the central section of the front over 3,500 bullets of different kinds toward a civil police post of our side in the Demilitarized Zone north of the Military Demarcation Line.

The Korean People's Army quelled in time the U.S. military provocations by taking a resolute self-defence measure.

Nonetheless, the U.S. side, in the wake of the artillery attack on our side, brought even heavy tanks into the Demilitarized Zone in the same sector of the front, increased military personnel armed with machineguns and other automatic rifles and brought in more and more shells, intensifying preparations to attack our side.

This act of grave provocation by the U.S. imperialists is adding fuel to the burning indignation of our people at their recent barbarous murder of our personnel.

The successive U.S. provocations in April alone suffice to prove that they act according to a premeditated plan.

The war maniacs in Washington, who have been engrossed in preparing for a new war, stepping up armament buildup in South Korea, are openly revealing their intention to unleash another war.

On April 11, shortly before the latest incident, U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara openly declared in his speech at Congress that the bulk of the U.S. "military aid" to the Far Eastern region in the new fiscal year of 1967-1968 will be used in reinforcing the military strength in South Korea.

Also the U.S. made public that it would conduct early next month a large-scale joint military exercise with Japan and South Korea in the East Sea abutting on the territorial waters of our country.

The latest U.S. military provocation is an extension of its systematic and premeditated armed attacks and their development onto a grave stage.

The gravity of the matter at present lies in that the U.S. imperialists are employing the same method as they did when unleashing the aggressive war in Korea 17 years ago and that they are recklessly going over step by step to a dangerous stage.

The Korean people who experienced the U.S.-ignited war and are witnessing all its schemes know well what the enemy is now seeking.

The U.S. aggressors are trying to find a way out of their predicament by playing with fire again.

However, they are miscalculating.

We do not want war, but never fear it. We are fully ready to inflict a stern punishment on the enemy should he dare to commit a foolhardy action. The U.S. imperialists will find their graves where they invade.

The Korean people once again warn the U.S. imperialists: Stop your playing with fire at once.

We will control those playing with fire with fire and wipe them out finally in this land.

APRIL THUNDER

The police of the Pak Jung Hi clique in Seoul are out to shadow young students and intensify the suppression of students and teaching staff with the approach of the anniversary of the April 19 (1960) Uprising during which the young students of South Korea toppled the Syngman Rhee's puppet regime.

On April 19 seven years ago young students of South Korea surged through the streets to demonstrate against U.S. colonial rule like a river that flowed breaking the ice of suppression.

The demonstrating students paraded through the streets carrying posters bearing slogans: "Down with the dictatorial regime!" and "Away with the Liberal and Democratic parties! (conservative parties in South Korea)."

The waves of resistance in Seoul soon spread to the whole territory of South Korea. The struggle involved nearly two million workers, peasants, intellectuals, students, boys and aged people.

The American imperialists and the Syngman Rheelites proclaimed martial law and released heavily armed troops and tanks. But they failed to prevent the angry masses of demonstrators from breaking through the barricades of the troops and surging towards Syngman Rhee's mansion over the bodies of their fallen comrades-in arms.

The Syngman Rhee regime, the bastion of dictatorship built up over ten years, was toppled by the united strength of the fighting people and U.S. colonial rule was shaken to its very foundation.

Scared by this the U.S. imperialists installed Chang Myon in power in order to curb the struggle of the people.

The young students of South Korea were well aware that there would be no improvement in situation, no matter who might rise to power as long as the American imperialists occupied South Korea. They came out courageously against the outside forces in demand of the country's reunification, the supreme task of the nation. They chanted the slogans: "Why are we denied free movement in our own land?" "Let's accomplish national reunification by ourselves free from outside interference!" and "Foreign forces, go home!" "Reunification alone can save jobless!"

This determination and faith of the students aspiring to the country's reunification were translated into action under the slogan: "Let's go north! Come south! Let's meet at Panmunjom!"

The U.S. imperialists, however, blocked this patriotic advance at the point of the bayonet and engineered a military coup by putting up Pak Jung Hi and his military fascist elements reared by themselves. Pak Jung Hi and his clique have converted South Korea into a prison unheard of in history, into a hell where military fascist terror is rampant.

They arrested, imprisoned or killed patriots, while depriving people of the most primary democratic rights—freedom of speech, assembly and association.

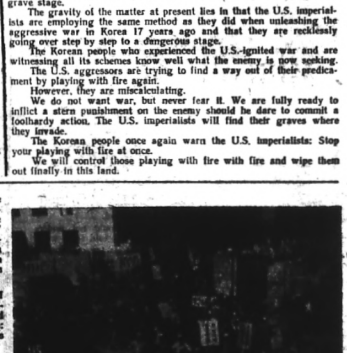
The young students maintained and hardened their fighting spirit, defying these vicious actions of the enemy. And guided by this spirit, they raised once again the banner of struggle against the "South Korea-Japan talks" between March 24 and June 3, 1965. Students of 93 universities and colleges and over 380,000 high and middle school students in Seoul and 44 other districts took part in this struggle. Many citizens also joined in this struggle.

The spirit of April still lives in their hearts.

This is the reason why a South Korean paper wrote: "Schools keep silence harbouring time bombs."

The developments in South Korea show that the day of explosion is drawing near.

Ho Gun Hyong.



Seoul citizens and students up in a struggle to overthrow the fascist terror rule of the puppet Syngman Rhee regime

COMMON AIM OF TRI-CONTINENTAL PEOPLES—ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

OSPAAAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT DEL. IN KOREA

A meeting in honour of the visiting delegation of the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization took place at the open-air theatre in the Youth Park in Pyongyang on April 13 with the attendance of 20,000 citizens.

The delegation led by Carlos Lechuga, Deputy Secretary of the Secretariat, consists of Andres Sanches, representative of a Portuguese colony; Eduardo Delgado, Cuban representative; Ho Sang Jun and Bak Hae Jin, Korean representatives, of the Secretariat.

When the delegation appeared on the platform, the attendants welcomed them with a thunderous applause.

The meeting was attended by Soh Chol, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Gang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and other high functionaries of public organizations.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, said:

It was a correct measure to have founded the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization reflecting the objective demand of the mounting anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Our people highly appreciate the successes made by the Organization and fully support the activities of its Executive Secretariat.

Pointing out that it is a sacred internationalist duty of the peoples of the socialist countries and the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world to render every possible support to the Vietnamese people in their righteous struggle for liberation, he declared: The Korean people who regard U.S. aggression against Vietnam as one against themselves will give every possible support to the Vietnamese people, and go to Vietnam as volunteers to fight together with them at any time, if the Vietnamese brothers and sisters so desire.

He expressed firm solidarity with the Laotian and Cambodian peoples in their struggle against aggression and intervention by U.S. imperialism and for safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, and full support to the Japanese people in their struggle for the country's complete independence and democratic development. He congratulated the Portuguese Guinean people on their victory won in the national liberation struggle and voiced active support to the Angolan, Mozambican and the Congolese (K.) people fighting for freedom and independence, and to the national liberation struggle of all other African peoples.

He expressed militant solidarity with the Cuban people and the Bolivian, Venezuelan, Guatemalan, Colombian and other Latin-American people who are waging heroic, righteous struggles against the enemies, with arms in their hands.

Delegation leader Carlos Lechuga spoke next.

Pointing to the founding and activity of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization, he said: The anti-imperialist alliance with revolutionary violence, he referred to the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism. Vietnam is a source of inspiration to the world's people and an example of struggle against imperialism. Vietnam clearly shows the weakness of imperialism.

Noting that the participation of Korea in the work of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization is an inspiration to all its members, he went on: This is because the Korean people have accumulated rich experience in the struggle against imperialism and, in foreign policy, they are adhering to a revolutionary, independent stand, winning the respect of the world's people.

On the basis of proletarian internationalism, Korea expressed, not in words but in deeds, active and militant solidarity with the fighting peoples.

The Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization always supports the cause of the Korean people and denounces the machinations of the U.S. imperialists hampering the reunification of Korea.

He condemned the recent atrocities of the U.S. imperialists on the Military Demarcation Line and their military provocations in the territorial air and on the sea of Korea.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists have banded together the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppets and are running wild to expand the war in Asia, he said that the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization is directing deep attention to this.

S. Korean-born G. I. Seeks Asylum in Cuba

There was a press conference at the Cuban Embassy in Tokyo on April 14.

On the occasion the first secretary of the Cuban Embassy issued a document to the following effect: "Kim Jin Su, belonging to the U.S. army, came to ask the Cuban Embassy to offer him asylum in Cuba. We immediately informed the Revolutionary Government of Cuba of this. On its instructions we accepted his request in view of his just action. He is now under our protection.

"The Japanese Foreign Ministry asked us to hand him over to it but we resolutely rejected its request and informed the Revolutionary Government of Cuba of this."

According to press reports, Kim Jin Su was born in Seoul in 1946. He became an orphan during the Korean war and then "adopted" by an American to be taken to the United States. He was called up for conscription while in America.

As private first class of the U.S. army, he was sent to participate in the aggressive war in South Vietnam. On March 20, when he arrived in Japan on furlough, he deserted the Zama base and came to ask the Cuban Embassy to offer him asylum in Cuba.

(KCNA)

Kim Jin Su's Request Must Be Fulfilled

It has been known that a youth of South Korean origin who, belonging to a U.S. army unit, had been sent to fight the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, asked the Cuban Embassy in Tokyo to offer him political refuge, availing himself of the opportunity to spend his vacation in Japan.

The Cuban Embassy, deeming it a just action, complied with his request in accordance with international law and the principle of humanitarianism, and asked the Japanese government to grant the youth a passport to leave Japan. The Sato government, however, turned down this request and is contriving to hand him over to the U.S. imperialists.

This South Korea-born G.I. is a 21-year -old named Kim Jin Su. After he was orphaned during the Korean war, he was "adopted" by an American to be taken to the United States where he was drafted into the U.S. army before he was sent to South Vietnam.

Kim Jin Su's request for political asylum is a righteous deed of having flatly refused to participate again in the criminal war in South Vietnam. It is a just action, aspiring for a new life, freeing himself from the shambles in South Vietnam. It is generally known that An Hak Su, who was sent to the battlefield of South Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists, and the Pak Jung Hi clique, came over to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and that Kim Dong Hui, who fled from South Korea to Japan, disobeying the order to go to South Vietnam, is demanding of the Japanese authorities his repatriation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This time, Kim Jin Su came out against U.S. imperialism, refusing to take part in its Vietnam war.

This goes to prove that more and more young people in South Korea are resolutely refusing to serve the Yankees as their cheap bullet-shields and train their guns on the Vietnamese people, under any harsh suppression by U.S. imperialism and its minions.

During the past Korean war, the American aggressors committed the bestial act of massacring guiltless people in South Korea, which produced a great number of war orphans.

In the case with Kim Jin Su, people clearly see the unsavoury nature of the rulers in Washington as modern slave traders who, after having slain their parents, reared those war orphans and are now using them as cannon fodder.

The Sato government of Japan is assuming the role of a watchdog for these modern slave traders.

They think nothing of the recognized norms of international law and international practice and the principle of humanitarianism, acting only under the baton of Washington.

The scheme of the Sato group to hamper Kim Jin Su from securing political asylum and place him in the hands of the U.S. imperialists proves clear that they do not hesitate to behave themselves unseemly in currying favour with their U.S. overlords.

It is one of the elementary norms of international law and practice that one who seeks political refuge should be protected and his request be accepted.

People are well aware that the Sato government has more than once put up the signboard of "political asylum" when taking a hand in the C.I.A.'s intrigues.

The Japanese authorities should not hamper the fulfilment of Kim Jin Su's request for political asylum.

They must offer him a passport in accordance with international law and the principle of humanitarianism as requested by the Cuban Embassy.

Kim Sang Hyong

U.S.-Japan-S. Korea Military Alliance In Operation

According to a report from Tokyo a joint military exercise of the United States, Japan and South Korea is scheduled to be staged in the East Sea (lying between Korea and Japan) for one week from May 8.

This was disclosed by a source of the Japanese Defence Agency on April 7. The source said that the "Naval Self-Defence Force" of Japan would participate in the joint anti-submarine exercise with the U.S. Seventh Fleet in the Tsugaru Strait between Hokkaido and Japan proper and in the East Sea.

This exercise will be followed by a joint manoeuvre of the U.S. navy and the South Korean puppet navy in the coastal waters of South Korea.

The United States is planning to mobilize in this manoeuvre ten warships including destroyers and a large aircraft carrier with scores of ship-planes capable of flying combat, reconnaissance and bombing missions.

Meanwhile, the "Naval Self-Defence Force" of Japan will mobilize some guard boats, one tanker, some submarines, ten anti-submarine patrol planes.

These joint military exercises show that the triangular military alliance formed through the bilateral military agreements among the U.S., Japan and South Korea has already started in earnest.

The projected exercises timed with the intensified military provocations of the U.S. imperialists against the northern part of Korea over the areas along the Military Demarcation Line indicate that they have taken another grave step forward in their adventurous scheme to provoke a new war in Korea.

This is not only an outrageous challenge to the Korean people fighting for the independent reunification of the country but also a grave menace to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

Choe Si Hwan

Korean Folk Tale

SIM CHONG

The Dutiful Daughter

(Continued from Issue No. 13)

An Outline of Previous Part

There lived a blind man named Sim Hak Gyu at a small village of Dotuedong in Hwanghae Province. It was when he reached an old age that a lovely daughter was born to the family. His wife, however, died on the seventh day after the childbirth. The mother went from house to house asking the village women to breast-feed the baby. Years went by and his daughter Sim Chong grew up. She looked after her blind father with all her heart.

One day the wife of a State Minister Jang in the neighbouring village of Muryung, having heard of Sim Chong, sent for her and offered to adopt her. But Sim Chong declined the offer, saying she would not leave her blind father. The Minister's wife was touched more deeply by her filial devotion.

Meanwhile, her father, after he had waited anxiously for his daughter, went out to meet her, groping his way with the aid of a stick. He missed his footing on a steep slope and fell a fathom deep into a stream. He cried for help.

The blind man, after having waited anxiously for his daughter, goes out to meet her and falls into a stream

At this moment, a monk of the temple of Mong-un-sa happened to pass by the spot on his way home after dusk from his round of the village to collect contributions for the rebuilding of his temple. He heard the cry, jumped into the stream and rescued the blind man and addressed him courteously:

"If Buddha would not have sent me to rescue you, you would have been drowned. Buddha would help you to regain your sight and you could see all the fine things in the world if you should serve Buddha well."

The blind man was very glad to hear the monk saying it was possible to restore his sight, and asked the monk what he should do to serve Buddha well.

"Offer 300 sok (one sok is 150 kg.) of

(Continued on Page 8)

SPA Delegation in Somalia

According to a report from Mogadisho a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Gang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, left Mogadisho on April 13 after completing its visit to the Somali Republic (April 8-13).

The delegation paid on April 9 a courtesy visit to Aden Abdullah Osman, President of the Somali Republic.

Hoh Dam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Ri Chan Soh, Korean Ambassador to the United Arab Republic, were present on the occasion.

Present from the Somali side was Sheikh Mukhtar Hussein, Speaker of the National Assembly.

Vice-President Gang Ryang Uk conveyed Premier Kim Il Sung's personal letter to the Somali President.

On the same day the delegation called on Abdirizak Haji Hussein, Prime Minister of Somalia.

Sheikh Mukhtar Hussein, Speaker of the Somali National Assembly, gave on April 8 a banquet for the Korean delegation.

Speaker Hussein and delegation leader Gang Ryang Uk exchanged speeches at the banquet.

National Assembly Speaker warmly welcomed the Korean delegation.

Stressing that the common purpose of the Somali and Korean peoples was to reunify the divided territories and smash the imperialists' intrigues, he emphasized the necessity of strengthening solidarity between the two peoples in the anti-imperialist struggle.

He concluded his speech with the words, "Long live unified Korea!"

Vice-President Gang Ryang Uk expressed thanks for the warm hospitality accorded his delegation by the Somali people.

The Korean people, he declared, fully support the struggle of the Somali people against imperialism and colonialism and for consolidating their national independence and achieving the territorial integrity of their country.

Gang Ryang Uk expressed the belief that the visit of the Korean delegation to Somalia would contribute to the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic and cultural domains.

Vice-President Gang Ryang Uk gave on April 12 a banquet in Mogadisho. **(KCNA)**

29th World Table-Tennis Championships

Korea—Runner-up in Swaythling Cup Event

Korean players finished second in the Swaythling Cup event at the 29th World Table-Tennis Championships now in progress in Stockholm.

Prior to the finals on April 16, Korean men players eliminated France, India, Australia, Jersey and Morocco 5:0 each in the group-matches from April 11 to 13. They went into the next stage of the competitions and, on April 14-15, beat Czechoslovakia 5:0, England 5:1 and Sweden 5:1, to come out first in their pool.

Thus Korean men's team, having collected eight wins out of the eight contests, entered the finals on April 16. It lost to Japan 3:5 and was placed second.

This was the fourth appearance of our men's team at the world championships. In their first appearance at the 26th world championships in 1961, Korean men players were placed 12th in the Swaythling Cup event. They jumped to sixth place at the 27th world championships and finished third at the 28th world championships. **(KCNA)**

RI JE MA and his Sasang Medicine

Ryang Jin Hong

Ri Je Ma (1837-1900) was an eminent medical scientist and a patriotic thinker of Korea.

In his early years he acquired an extensive knowledge of sciences, literature and history and showed his unusual talent.

He grew up and was active in the latter half of the 19th century when the feudal society of the Ri Dynasty was in process of disintegration and the people were waging a struggle against the invasion of foreign capitalist powers.

At this very time, he made up his mind to study what was immediately needed for his country and people.

He learned military art while engaging himself in farming and became a military officer.

He retired from military service of his own accord as he had failed to attain his aim owing to the then incompetent, corrupt feudal rulers.

Then he devoted himself to the study of *Dong-uihsah* (Eastern medicine) in which he had cherished a special interest since his early years. His study culminated in the publication of his immortal medical work "Dong-ui Sue-Bowon."

In this work, he criticized the then conservative, dogmatic theories of *Dong-uihsah*, exhaustively expounded man's constitution, the state of his internal organs and the relations between mental functions and treatment and prevention and, on this basis, put forward the *Sasang* theory advocating original, scientific diagnoses and cures.

In his *Sasang* theory, an original, scientific theory on medicine, he classified the constitution of people into four different types and prescribed different cures and preventives for each disease according to the types.

On the basis of his clinical experience of many years, he regarded man as an organism built on the unity of physical elements and mental-psychological elements and classified the human constitution into *Sasang* (four types): *Taeyang* (major positive), *Soyang* (minor positive), *Tae-um* (major negative) and *So-um* (minor negative).

This classification was based on the characteristic traits of men. It was, however, not mechanical classification and he did not believe that man's constitution was immutable.

He admitted that man's constitution and character change in the course of long years under the influence of outward and habits, and by virtue of surroundings, conditions and education.

His system of diagnosis and therapy, therefore, was built on the concrete analysis of all signs and conditions—not only the physical features of men but also their characters, actions and nourishment.

He maintained that a disease affects men to varying degrees according to their constitution which characterizes them and that whether or not a man contracts a disease depends largely upon whether or not he can surmount (regular or irregular) the influence of external stimulus which destroys the temporary unity of the internal organs and the mental-psychological conditions. And, at the same time, he contended that the mental-psychological conditions have much to do with the production of diseases.

Proceeding from his contention that the same disease has different symptoms and the same medicine produces different effects according to the four different types of men's constitution, his principles of therapy laid accent upon giving priority to the therapy that removes internal factors which give rise to diseases. This is because he believed that since the external factors (climate, food, and mental stimulus from outside) act on the organism through the medium of internal factors, the internal factors must be removed first in order to overcome the influence of the external factors. And he insisted that prophylaxis should go ahead of therapy.

He remained in his late years a patriot and a doctor looking after people's health. He died at the age of 64 in 1900, leaving unfinished the work of supplementing his immortal work "Dong-ui Sue Bowon."

He brought a new phase in the development of our medical science in the 19th century and made a great contribution to the treasure house of our national culture.

KOREAN HALL at Budapest Spring Fair

The Korean hall is to be set up at the coming Budapest Spring Fair which will be held from May 19 to 29.

Exhibits will include machinery, metal goods, tools, alloy steel products, fabrics, ceramic ware, glass and grass goods, embroideries, ginseng and other goods presented by Korean trading firms.

The delegates of many Korean trading firms are scheduled to attend the fair. They will have contacts with foreign traders and conclude contracts with them.

British Traders in Pyongyang

Delegates of British Entores, Ltd. arrived in Pyongyang. They are led by Director Jean Claude Trébuco. During their stay in Pyongyang they will discuss the problem of promoting trade with the functionaries of the Korea Metals and Chemicals Exports and Imports Corporation and other traders of Korea.

KOREAN Stamps

On Wild Fruits (2)

(Continued from issue No. 13)

Stamp 4: Raspberry.
10 *jon*, four coloured.

Raspberry is a small deciduous shrub with thorns on its trunk and grows on fields and mountains. It is one or two metres in height. It bears round, edible berries that are aggregate fruits consisting of numerous small drupes on a receptacle.

Stamp 5: Barberry.
10 *jon*, three coloured.

Barberry is a deciduous arbor growing in the woods of hilly areas and along riverside and has pink flowers and 1 or 1.2 cm. diametral fruits, edible or medicinal. It is four metres or so in height and ripens red in September and October.

Stamp 6: Jujube.
40 *jon*, four coloured.

Jujube, a deciduous arbor of south-east Asian and southern European origin, is planted in the neighbourhood of human habitation and widely distributed in our country. It is five or seven metres tall, having thorns on its branches and bearing fruits, eatable and medicinal.

(Continued from Page 7)

rice to Buddha and you'll have your sight restored."

The blind man was too delighted to think of where he should get that much rice. He readily told the monk:

"Esteemed Father, enter my name and 300 *sok* of rice in your contribution book."

But soon the blind man was gripped by a worry about how to obtain that amount of rice. Even three *sok* was beyond his means.

Sim Chong came to know what her father was worrying about. At this time she learned that maritime traders travelling far-off foreign lands were going to buy a 15-year-old girl at a high price to use her as a sacrifice. There were the treacherous waters of Rimdang on their sea route where many ships would be wrecked and many lives lost. It was believed among the travellers at that time, however, that if they offered a 15-year-old girl as a sacrifice to the Dragon King, the sea would be calm and their business would prosper.

Now Sim Chong sold herself to the traders for 300 *sok* of rice without consulting with her father in advance. She did it out of her eagerness to help her father restore his sight, but she felt heart-breaking when she thought of her father who would be left all alone with no one to look after him and that she would not see her father any more.

The blind man repented of his rash act when he learned of the bargaining his daughter had made with the traders. He tried to interfere, but it was too late.

Sim Chong sells herself. But she feels heart-breaking, thinking of her father with no one to look after him

Learning that Sim Chong has been sold, the blind man repents, but it is too late

(To be continued)

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